

# The Topeka State Journal.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 4, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

## SANTA FE OPEN

All the Way Between Chicago and Denver,

Emphatically Says General Manager Frey Today.

WON'T MEET DEBS.

The General Managers Will Not Talk With Him.

The Outlook on the Santa Fe Seems Brighter.

STRIKERS ASSEMBLE.

They Are Addressed by Clemens and Others.

A California Fruit Train Finally Gets Through.

"I wish you would emphatically state for me that our road is open all the way between Chicago and Denver, and that our passenger trains are running practically without interruption," said General Manager J. J. Frey of the Santa Fe to a STAFF REPORTER this morning.

Continuing he said: "In regard to a statement in this morning's dispatches from Chicago in which Mr. Debs said that the strike would likely be settled by the last of the week as he would hold a conference today with the general managers association; I wish you would say emphatically for me and the general managers association that no such conference will be held. We do not propose to hold any conference with Mr. Debs or his crowd."

"Everything is quiet on the Chicago division and in Kansas, while our trains are now running out of Denver as usual. The switchmen are out on a strike at Grand Junction on the Colorado Midland and the A. R. U. men who ordered the strike are to be arrested on the order of Judge Hallett of Denver. Fifty deputies left Denver last night for Grand Junction."

"The United States troops on the way from Santa Fe are expected to arrive at Raton this afternoon. They were to have arrived there last night, but the engine has given out twice and they now expect to reach Raton this afternoon. Everything is quiet at Trinidad."

Mr. Frey showed the reporter a circular he had just received from the brotherhood of truck foremen.

This circular was dated at St. Louis, May 17, and was signed by John T. Wilson, C. F. It urged the members of that organization to refuse to strike until their grievances had first been presented to the managers of the roads and all hopes of arbitration had failed. Mr. Frey said he regarded it as a very sensible circular.

A fruit train of seventeen cars went through Topeka during the night and reached Kansas City this morning. This train carried California fruit and was the first consignment from California to reach Kansas City since the strike was declared on. Part of the fruit was from northern California and part from southern California.

Last Evening's Meeting.

Last evening was cool and pleasant and about four hundred people waived their Fourth of July desires in favor of the railroad meeting at Metropolitan hall.

The first speaker was Albert Griffin and he succeeded in getting the crowd in the splendid condition to appreciate the encouraging remarks made by the speakers following. Mr. Griffin reviewed the history of strikes and in speaking of the present one said, "This is the grandest, most momentous conflict that the world has ever beheld between capital and organized labor and the latter must win or we must win this fight or submit forever to be trampled under the heel of monopoly."

The speaker was often interrupted by loud and prolonged applause. It seemed as if the most perfect order was maintained and could restrain them only with the greatest difficulty until a good point in a speech would call them forth. The audience was largely composed of women and they were as enthusiastic as those of the opposite sex present.

At the finish of Mr. Griffin's speech there were a number of questions asked and the "lawyer-purloin" was glad to respond. He had hardly got well under way, however, when the Flambeau club came up the street and much of the crowd made a break for the street to see the bigger display. The noise was so great that the speaker was compelled to desist, and when the crowd had returned he was again introduced and made a speech bristling with patriotism and love for the workingmen.

Among other things he said: "This strike means death or victory to organized labor. It must be made to mean victory. If this conflict fails could any man again have the temerity to stand before the American workingman and ask him to strike? This has ceased to be a mere strike. It has become the fight of the American people against capital, against a government that tramples ruthlessly upon the rights of the people. This is a fact. If you haven't seen that it is, open your eyes. For years the attorney generals of this great government have sat upon their cushioned chairs with an interstate commerce law before them and refused to use it against the railroads even though the people have asked to have it done time and time again. And now what does the attorney general do but turn the same interstate commerce law against the people and use it in the interest of the railroads?"

"There is a United States army moving in Colorado; there is another one moving in Illinois. Why? You know why. To gain the ends of capital and make its

despotism over labor more emphatic and complete. Every kind of violence against the right-demanding laborer is permissible under the present construction of the laws of this free country. What do you think of your laws, of your government, of your constitution, of your lawmakers and of your country?"

"Too many people don't understand this matter. The middle classes, who should be with the laborers, but whose desire for society has made them cast off their poorer brothers and endeavor weakly to associate with the so-called aristocracy, even though they are compelled to make over their last winter's clothes and wear them for summer to do it, these people, I say, pay not the slightest attention to the laboring man until they get caught away from home and can't get back. It interferes with their pleasures, then and they begin to ask what it is all about. "This is the day of doom. It has been coming ever since the world was created. The time has come when the war is on and there are but two sides to the question. You must be on one side or the other. Thank Almighty God I didn't have to don this white ribbon for the people to know over which I was on. There is no neutral ground that any man can stand on with honor to himself. The man who is not on one side or the other, and who does not declare himself unflinchingly as for or against the laborer, is un-American, a coward and a cur."

"Tomorrow is Independence Day. (This with sarcastic bitterness.) Independence Day is a lie. For one day in each year we get off our stiffened knees and declare with emphasis that we are free and independent and then go out the rest of the year and prove the utterances made that day are lies."

"There is an amendment to the constitution of the United States—read it for yourselves—which gives each and every American the right to bear arms, and yet we are now forbidden to wear American citizens; shall we stand it?"

Clemens' speech was so frequently punctuated with applause that to mention it would take almost as much room as the speech itself.

Thomas, the singer, was present and made a great hit with "One of His Legs is Longer than It Really Ought to Be," but unfortunately responded to the encore with "Daisy Bell," which might have cost him his life if the crowd had not been in such a good humor.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs sat in a front chair with her hat off and there was a demand for her that threatened to disrupt some blood vessels as she came forward. If the crowd had been attentive before they were doubly so now. Following are some things she said:

"Your president has said that I am timid. I wish to deny it. Why I never was even afraid of a mouse. (Laughter.) I am not afraid now to stand before the world and work for the life of organized labor against organized capital."

"If you wish a victory you win a victory for all time to come. There will be no necessity for bloodshed in this conflict. Labor thoroughly organized is strong enough to do the work. In your hand lies the rescue of all mankind. You have justice and right back of you and you must and will win this victory. I believe God's time for it has come."

"Beware of bloodshed. You must win with peace and intelligence. No lasting victory was ever won by bloodshed. When your forefathers and mine stained the snow at Valley Forge with the blood from their bare feet, they won a victory, still you could show you tonight how the victory has not been a lasting one of freedom from Great Britain, but that would be politics."

Mrs. Diggs here inserted a plea for the cash, but it didn't call out a great amount of applause, though the speaker assured the audience that the cash would be with them soon.

"If I were making a political speech I would show you how to win an everlasting victory over the wrongs heaped on you by capital by enfranchising the women. They and their votes could do more for you than anything else can. Read carefully this new declaration of independence—I will not say where it was uttered nor by whom—and see if I am not right. Do not consider partisanship in the question. I hate partisanship."

"It is a fact that we have not yet on this continent reached the point of being well fathered, perhaps, but it has not yet been well mothered, and that is what is the matter with it."

In speaking of Chief Arthur and his refusal to let the engineers help the A. R. U. Mrs. Diggs said: "Shame on him. May God have mercy on his soul; it is all I can do to be merciful to him myself."

Thomas then sang the song, "After the Strike," one verse of which was printed in yesterday's JOURNAL, and the following set of resolutions from the Topeka trades and labor assembly was read and received with loud cheers.

Whereas, The existing deplorable condition of affairs would indicate that corporate monopoly has striven to gain control over the nation and to deprive the citizen of the government, that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and

Resolved, By Topeka Trades and Labor Assembly, that its members desire to enroll in the army of those who are striving to advance the cause of workingmen in the interests of equity and justice, and that we place ourselves at the command of the leaders of this grand movement of organized labor as well as the duties to which we may be assigned.

Resolved, That our efforts in the past in the cause of organized labor will answer as a criterion in the future, we remain in the cause of equity for all. Sincerely,  
J. G. SAMUELSON, secretary.

President Sloan then made a few remarks on the strike situation and admonished the men to keep away from the company's property and the meeting adjourned. There are no meetings today.

SANTO FEELS NO REGRET.

Asked if He Was Sorry for His Crime He Said, "Never."

LYONS, July 4.—Santo Cesario was confronted today with the gunsmith who sold him the dagger with which he killed Carnot. After the gunsmith had identified him, the judge asked the prisoner if he regretted his crime. Cesario replied: "Never," and as if the absurdity of the question struck him, burst into laughter.

## ALARM AT FRISCO.

Riotous Scenes on the Departure of the Troops.

The Soldiers Are Hissed by the Mob.

AT BLUE ISLAND, ILL.

The U. S. Regulars Arrive from Ft. Sheridan.

No Move to Be Made Until Midnight.

MILITARY MOVEMENT.

Soldiers Reach Pueblo and Los Angeles Today.

Developments of the Strike at Various Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The excitement in this city and in Oakland is intense. The departing regiments were hissed on their way to the water front and a great crowd of people gathered at the pier.

In West Oakland there was all but a riot. Two trains were seized at Sixteenth street and a fight between deputy marshals and strikers followed. Cars were run on to the main line, air brakes were cut and every effort made to block the line by force. The strikers displayed their first anger and Oakland passed an uneasy night.

Threats of every description are being made and it is feared the final conflict cannot be postponed much longer. During the day thousands of people blocked the various scenes of action and were in sympathy with the strikers.

At Oakland mole, the scene last night was a strange one. At every shadow a striker was suspected.

The switches were carefully watched; for the slash of a knife might destroy the system and send a train into the bay. Shortly before midnight last the national guard arrived at the pier and the exciting events of the preceding night were repeated.

A few minutes before 1 o'clock this morning Gen. Dimond telegraphed for the Second regiment to proceed at once to the ferry for Sacramento.

Rails are said to have been torn up and strikers preparing a warm reception along the road for the troops.

The military train, consisting of twelve Pullman coaches and two baggage cars, pulled out at 1:15 o'clock from the Oakland mole this morning.

AT CHICAGO'S STOCKYARDS.

No Move to Be Made Until 11 O'clock Tonight.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The company of United States troops assigned to the stockyards were encamped at Dexter park today and the strikers stood around listlessly with no apparent intention to create a disturbance of any kind. Fifteen cars of beef made up in a train yesterday were started east from 39th and Halsted streets at 9 a. m. No resistance being offered on the part of the strikers.

No further business at the yards will be attempted until after 11 o'clock tonight.

SIoux INDIAN FIGHTERS

To Be Used to Control the Strikers at Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The two detachments of the force that left Ft. Sheridan last night are famous for the work they did in the Sioux war of 1894.

The two companies of cavalrymen held in reserve last night at the northwestern station were all but cut to pieces at the battle of Wounded Knee, where 35 of their number were killed outright.

The battery of artillery which accompanies the infantry was particularly conspicuous in the troubles of the Brule and Ogallala reservations during the last war. These well seasoned and well scared warriors are now at South Chicago, Blue Island, the stock yards and Grand Crossing. The artillery and cavalry, flying squadrons at the fort, will be held in reserve at the railroad stations while the infantry men will be flung around the points where the strikers are most numerous.

CHICAGO'S MAYOR

Desires a Talk, but Manager Wicks of the Pullman Company Won't Confer.

CHICAGO, July 4.—Mayor Hopkins has called for this morning a meeting of the council committee which was appointed yesterday for the purpose of conferring with the general managers and the strikers with a view of finding some means by which the strike may be settled.

General Manager Wicks of the Pullman company called on the mayor last night and was with him an hour. He asked the Mayor for more protection for the town of Pullman during July 4. He feared there was to be an outbreak on the part of the strikers. The mayor told him he believed the town had ample protection and the force would be the same as usual. He assured Mr. Wicks the law would be enforced. Mr. Wicks refused to talk.

QUIET AT BLUE ISLAND.

Four Companies U. S. A. Arrive From Fort Sheridan.

BLUE ISLAND, Ill., July 4.—Everything is quiet at 11 o'clock. Four companies of the Fifteenth U. S. A. from Fort Sheridan, arrived here at 5:30 a. m. over the main line, and went into camp three quarters of a mile from the depot. The regulars are in command of the First battalion. The train was commanded by Deputy United States Mar-

shal John A. Logan, and also District Attorney Gilchrist was on board. No serious trouble is expected. The foreman on the train that pulled the regulars here refused to assist in backing the train into the switch when the soldiers disembarked.

He was put under arrest by Marshal Arnold and Roadmaster James Conlon fired the engine through the switch.

The fireman is under arrest in the round house.

Wrecking crews will be brought in this morning and they will be guarded. No demonstration was made when the regulars were brought in. "Tarry Christ, a blacksmith, and Ed. Helmes, a green house man, were arrested during the day at Blue Island by Marshal Arnold and Deputy Marshal Logan for making threats against the deputy marshals. Helmes said: "I will stick a knife through the first deputy marshal I get a chance at," and the arrests were made near the general office and was the occasion for the gathering of what would have been an ugly mob but for the United States soldiers on guard.

BURN FREIGHT CARS.

Lawless Men at Blue Island Destroy Railroad Property.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Fourth of July was almost a mockery in Chicago. The day was made the occasion for a big bonfire, but it was not in the way of celebration. As if in defiance of calling out the federal troops came an act of incendiarism against the allied railroads.

Almost the first news of the national holiday was a report of the burning of a number of cars at West Pullman in the Blue Island district of the Rock Island road.

The conflagration took place just far enough away to be out of quick reach of the detachment of federal troops sent to the point last night from Ft. Sheridan. They report the number of cars burned at nearly a dozen, all of them freight cars.

A few passenger trains arrived at the depots in the city and were unmolested. One of these was a Santa Fe train, reaching Dearborn station at 10 a. m. with one Pullman attached. It entered the station with armed deputies.

HASN'T EXTENDED AT DENVER.

Tremendous Efforts Made to Tie Up the D. & R. G.

DENVER, Colo., July 4.—The railroad strike has not extended in this city, although tremendous efforts are being put forth to tie up the Denver & Rio Grande railroad here as it is at Pueblo, Salida and Grand Junction. The line Grande ran through town today about the same time as yesterday, but were unable to haul a number of excursion trains that had been engaged for the Fourth.

It is reported that eight Santa Fe engineers who were discharged for refusing to work with green firemen have been reinstated.

IT IS A NUISANCE.

A Chicago Paper Says Fights Between Capital and Labor are Unendurable.

CHICAGO, July 4.—The Chicago Daily News says: "The one fact which forces itself upon the attention of the public in the grave crisis toward which the railway strike seems to be hurrying is that, however the problem at stake may be regarded, the result of the strike as revealed in present conditions is injustice to the general public and a menace to the law and peace of the country."

No labor struggle of recent years has given a more impressive illustration of the need of some legalized agency for the settlement of contests between the forces of labor and capital. Wherever justice may lie in the present dispute, it is clear that the existing method of contesting differences is not, when continued for any length of time, a seeking for justice at all. It is simply a fight between contestants. The victory is not supposed to go to the side which is in the right, but to the side which puts up the strongest battle and can force the other to accept its way of thinking. If any one doubts that this expedient for settling a labor controversy is in conflict with the principles of law and order, let him suppose a similar condition between two individuals, and imagine what would be thought were they to fight out their contest by a system of privately conducted reprisals instead of resorting to the courts for a legal determination as to the rights in the case.

The anomalous condition produced by the present struggle will sooner or later bring about a demand for some national means by which labor questions can be adjudicated fairly and honestly by arbitration. At present in such contests both sides suffer and the public suffers with them, and the result of all this violence and disregard of law is not dependent upon the merits of the case, but upon the comparative fighting strength of the disputants.

AT PUEBLO, COL.

Troops Now in Camp in the Heart of the City.

PUEBLO, Colo., July 4.—Companies A and H of the Seventeenth United States Infantry, 93 men under command of Captain Van Horn, of Company A, arrived here at 8 a. m. today from Fort Russell near Cheyenne, Wyo., to assist the United States marshals in protecting the property of the Santa Fe and Union Pacific and Denver & Gulf railroads.

They have gone into camp in the heart of the city. The strike situation remains practically unchanged.

MINERS HELP RAILROADERS.

At Spring Valley, Ill., They Meet and Adopt Resolutions.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., July 4.—The miners of this city held a big meeting today for the purpose of voting whether they accept or reject the Columbus scale.

When the matter came to a vote it resulted in remaining out until they

were paid last year's prices. A resolution was passed that when they do return to work, miners shall not load coal for any railroad employing non-union men.

It was reported that an operator at the Rock Island depot had quit, he being an A. R. U. man, and that his place was being filled by a non-union man. A committee was appointed to ask him to quit, which he did, thus cutting off all telegraph communication with this city.

HATE THE "GLOBE-DEMOCRAT."

Strikers at St. Louis Object to the Paper's Editorials.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—An interesting local feature in the railway strike is the bad feeling produced by the comments of the "Globe-Democrat" on the actions of the strikers. At a meeting of six hundred of the strikers a striker named Merrick produced a number of editorials clipped from the "Globe-Democrat" which he read to the assembly. Cries of "Boycott the 'Globe-Democrat,'" "Boycott the 'Globe-Democrat,'" were heard from various points in the assembly. Mr. Hoehn said that his text was from the "Globe-Democrat," and that it ran to the effect that the best way to resist the tyranny of the mob was with the galling gun. This, he remarked, was the one capitalistic remedy for social discontent—the galling gun. The Winchester rifle and the policeman's club were auxiliary weapons, but the trust of the capitalistic press and of capitalistic tyranny was in the galling gun.

Hoehn said "the 'Globe-Democrat' declares that it stands here for the American flag. Well, we want no affiliation with the tyrants of Russia or Siberia, but it does not stand for America that we understand. It poses as an instructor of American citizens, but I pity the citizen who accepts the education that it gives. Why," exclaimed the speaker, "those whom the instructor will be sure to educate, the militia, and Pullmans, but not freemen. The 'Globe-Democrat' educates the mass to be kept down, and after awhile it will come and ask you to vote for protection because it has advised the militia to use galling guns against you."

MARION POPULISTS

Tender Their Sympathies to the Railroad Strikers.

MARION, Kan., July 4.—At a meeting of the People's Party club held at the club room in this city the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The trouble between the Pullman Car company of Pullman, Ill., and the employees of said company has resulted in serious complications; and, Whereas, The trouble has developed into a gigantic struggle between labor and corporate greed; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy and hearty co-operation to the American Railway union and other industrial organizations in their fight against the General Managers' association of the gigantic railway combinations, and the legalized tyranny of other monopolistic combines, and in their earnest efforts to assert and maintain their just rights as American citizens.

SMILED AND PULLED OUT.

An Engineer Won't Strike.—Gov. Jackson of Iowa Refuses to Act.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 4.—At a laboring men's meeting here last night speeches were made by several leaders. The strikers were upheld throughout. The crowd attempted to induce the Wash engineer one passenger train going south to leave his train but he smiled at the frantic appeals made to him and pulled out, although his conductor had to act as fireman.

A similar attempt was made on the Chicago & Great Western. The other roads are tied up. Gov. Jackson refused to call out the militia on the appeal of the sheriff of Woodbury county, Sioux City, unless it is clearly shown the local authorities are unable to handle the trouble at that point.

1 p. m.—The governor has called out the Fourth regiment.

Troops Reach Los Angeles.

LOS ANGELES, July 4.—A special train bearing Colonel Shafter and United States troops pulled into Los Angeles at 4:40 a. m. today. The train was under heavy guard and no one was allowed to board it. The train also brought a mail car and one Pullman.

Strike on the L. & N.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 4.—Late last night L. & N. shopmen, trainmen and others decided to strike. The strike will extend from here to Nashville. It is ordered by Debs.

RAIN SPOILS THE FOURTH.

Part of the Various Celebrations Will Take Place in the Wet Weather.

The usual Fourth of July celebrations were interfered with today by the rain which fell last night and this morning. The boys who commenced celebrating their nation's independence yesterday morning had their plans interfered with shortly after midnight last night by a heavy rain and many archers went to bed saving their cannon crackers and powder until today.

Rain began falling again this morning about 8 o'clock and for two hours in came down in torrents, spoiling all prospects for bicycle and horse races, and declaring a boycott on celebrations in the park.

The rain ceased about 11 o'clock and at noon there were signs of the sky clearing off, but so much rain fell that the outdoor celebrations must be abandoned.

At Garfield park Marshall's band was to have given the free concert and F. B. Dawes was to have made a speech this afternoon. If the weather permits the evening concert will yet be given.

No accidents have yet been reported up to noon, although fire-arms, toy cannons and cannon crackers are in use everywhere.

Asbury Park, New Jersey, and

TICKETS SOLD JULY 5-6-7.

The Santa Fe has arranged to extend the time limit on their round trip tickets to Asbury Park until September 1st. Go by one route and return by another east of Chicago if you wish. See Rowley Bros. for particulars.

## PASSED AT LAST.

Senate Finally Disposes of the Tariff Bill.

The Vote Stood 34 to 39 on Party Lines.

PEPPER VOTED NAY.

Two Populists Vote For and Two Against.

Senator Hill Went Down in the Last Ditch.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—In the midst of intense excitement at 10:45 last night, after having been debated for four months and one day, the tariff bill amended to take effect August 1, 1894, passed the senate by a vote of 34 to 39, a strict party vote except Mr. Hill, who voted with the Republicans against the measure.

The Populists divided their strength two, Messrs. Kyle and Allen voting in favor of the bill and two, Messrs. Pepper and Stewart, against it.

As the hands of the clock drew toward 10 the final speeches began. Mr. Allen, somewhat to the wonderment of the galleries after his outbreak earlier in the evening, told the senate why he had concluded to vote for the bill. The most dramatic incident of the night occurred when he took his seat and Mr. Hill arose and in ringing and fervid tones entered an eloquent protest against the "populistic income tax" and arraigned his party associates for being false to their party pledges. The galleries were so full that the galleries drew around him as he spoke, the galleries leaned over as he dealt his sledge hammer blows. When, in conclusion, he declared he would not support the bill a wave of applause, quickly checked by the vice president, swept over the gallery.

The final word of protest followed from Messrs. Aldrich, Chandler and Anderson and the supreme moment was at hand.

The bill was placed upon its passage and the roll was called. When Mr. Blanchard declined to vote on the first roll and Mr. Aldrich, the only Republican senator voted no, a shudder ran through the Democratic side of the chamber. The fate of the bill depended upon the vote of Mr. Debs when his name was reached the Democrats heaved a sigh of relief as he voted "Aye." After the completion of the roll, a ray of light was apparent the bill would carry without either the vote of Mr. Caffery or Mr. Blanchard. Mr. Caffery changed his vote to "Aye" explaining that he had voted no as a protest against the bad policy of the finance committee in abandoning the sugar bounty provision. Mr. Blanchard joined his colleague upon the announcement of the vote, 34 to 39. The galleries cheered, Democrats threw bills high in the air, and amid a scene of jubilation the senate adjourned. The lights in the dome were extinguished and the tariff bill had passed.

SHOT A BURGLAR.

Miss S. A. Rollison Puts a Bullet Through Her Door.

Miss S. A. Rollison, dressmaker at 715 Kansas avenue shot a burglar Monday night at 12:30, narrowly missing him. Miss Rollison was awakened by the sound of someone on the outside feeling on the door for the knob. This burglar then went to another door and tried to break in, but returned on the other door. Miss Rollison went up her two little nieces and then got a revolver out of a bureau drawer. She had never fired it before and had to steady her hand on the foot of the bed. She fired at the door, but the ball struck the woodwork at one side of the door and passing clear through, dropped against the wall at the other side of the bed. The man on the outside ran down stairs, and she called from the rear windows for aid from the electric light plant, which arrived too late. Before going the robber said something about, "Got the wrong door."

MAY ELECT COXEY.

Bets Said to Be Posted 35 to 35 in His Favor.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 4.—General Coxey, of the commonwealth army, was seen today in the office of the Studebaker company, and, speaking of the labor troubles, said:

"This only goes to show the general condition the whole country is in and the sympathetic feeling which exists between laborers and labor organizations. Something is sure to result from all this. 'The feeling has changed tremendously in my own congressional district. Men who six months ago would have kicked out anyone telling them that they would vote for me for congress, are now working hard for me. I am absolutely certain to be elected to congress. If the election were to be held tomorrow I would receive four-fifths of the votes cast. The bets posted in my district Saturday were 35 to 25 in my favor. That tells the story of the feeling there."

"Regarding the Pullman boycott, I believe the men will win. The Pullmans have come for workingmen to rise up, and refuse to submit to European slavery."

Begets Little Giant Pills.

Are the most complete pill on the market, besides being the cheapest, as one pill is a dose, and forty doses in each bottle. Every pill guaranteed to give satisfaction by W. K. Kennedy, 4th and Kas. Ave.

For instance, Mrs. Chas. Rogers, of Bay City, Mich., accidentally spilled scalding water over her little boy. She promptly applied Dr. Witt's Witch Haze, and giving instant relief. This is a wonderfully good cure for burns, bruises, sores, and a sure cure for Piles. J. K. Jones.